JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDOVOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS or encode every day, a heartheanests in metic in the future Penalto, Fance Williams, and in the Conformal and European Editions.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.
Mn Are Van Parte White-common Bise-blasse

LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. REW BOWERY THRATRE, ROWSTY.—FER SIGUES US A

BARNUS AMERICAN MUSRUM, Broadway -- Day and avaning -- Part of Perant of Senten-Cross of Gold--Bears, see Lion and Other Juniorities.

REVANTS MINSTPELS, Mechanics Hall 472 Broad NIELOS SALOON, Broadway. Livop's Minstells in

IEVING HALL Fourteenth street.—Geo Chinery's Mix-screeze in Symothy Sonos, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Way Down in Direc. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. &9 Broadway. --

GANTERBURY MUNIC HALL, 555 Broadway.-Boxes, STUTYERANT INSTITUTE, 600 Broadway.-MME ANNA

GATETIEN CONCLET ROOM, 516 Broadway. - DEAWING BOOM ENTERPAIRMENTS. BALLETS. PANTORISHS. VARCUS, &C.

New York, Friday, May 21, 1861.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

An important military movement, the precise object of which did not transpire, was on foot in Washington last night. Eight regiments had received orders to get themselves in readiness to march at a moments notice. Inasmuch as we have reliable information that no immediate movement will be made into the interior of Virginia, there is very little doubt that the destination of these treops is to take possession of Alexandria, and occupy the line of the Potomac.

We learn that General Butler, who arrived yesterday at Fortress Monroe, and Commodore Stringham, who commands the squadron off that point, have arranged a plan of attack upon the rebel battery at Fewall's Point - which commands the mouth of the James river to be made simultaneously by sea and land. The Minnesota was to conduct the assault by sea, and a body of troops were to be landed by propellers to attack the fort from the other side.

Fort McHenry was further reinforced yesterday by the arrival of General Patterson and three hundred Pennsylvanians.

We have no intelligence of any important move ments at Harper's Ferry or other points within the seccusionist lines.

The vote on the secossion ordinance, as far as heard from, in Western Virginia yesterday, shows a large majority in favor of the Union.

The different stories which have recently been in circulation to the effect that General Pillow was soon to attack Cairo with fifteen, twenty or twenty-five thousand men had no foundation in fact. The General has issued a proclamation ordering an encampment of all the troops, armed and unarmed, under his command, near Jackson, Tenn. and he confidently believes that the Governor of Tennessee has taken steps to procure arms for those who have not received them. From this it would appear that the much dreaded Tennessee troops have been at no time yet in a condition to attack Cairo or any other place.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has pardoned William Byerly, who was convicted in Philadelphia last full of substituting false returns of the election for Congressman in the Fourth ward. As it was shown at the time that Byorly, although one of the reture judges, could neither read nor write. the Governor considered that he was the mere tool of others, and that his punishment had been quite severe enough.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, in the selection of surgeons for the army, will not be confined to any particular school of medicine or surgery, but will be governed entirely by recommendations of fitness and general qualifications.

Mr. C. L. L. Leary, who has received the Union nemination for Congress in the Third (Baltimore) district of Marvland, says, in his address accepting the nomination, that he is opposed to the principles of the Chicago platform and in favor of the rights of the South, yet he was for the maintenance of the constitution and laws, and so long as there remained a single thread of the flag of the Union to hang to, there would he be found.

The condition of the fruit crop of Illinois was never better at this season of the year. The apple. peach, cherry and pear trees are covered with blossoms, and no anticipations of a frost are entertained.

A number of shot, weighing three hundred and fifteen pounds each, have been shipped at Pittsburg for the big Floyd gun at Fortress Monroe. This gun weighs 49,100 pounds, and is now mounted and ready for service. It carries a ball, with a charge of forty pounds of powder, over four

Letters from some of the honest Southern mercharts say that it is not only impossible to make collections in that section, but that bills of exchange on New York or Boston cannot be obtain and if they could, the person applying for them would be proscribed as an enemy to the South, and be subject to annoying visits from vigilance committees. Gold is twenty per cent pre-

A report has been in circulation in Washington that Surgeon N. Pinkuey, U. S. N., if called upon to do duty against the South, would resign. That gentleman has published a card contradicting the rumor. He says he entertains kindly feelings towards the South, but whenever the government calls him he will be found loyal to the Union, an under no other flag than that of the United States will be ever serve.

There is to be no standing back in New Orleans Officers have been appointed to go from house to house, and bring out every man and boy who is capable of carrying a musket. Should any proprietor of a house refuse to have his place searched for men, the officer is to report the premises as

"under suspicion." The obsequies of Colonel Vosburgh took place yesterday. During the forenoon the reins were visited by the friends and relatives of the family, and at noon the preliminary service was held at the house, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, the pastor of deceased. The body was then removed to Dr. Macauley's church, in Fifth avenue, where the sermon and enlogy were pronounced, after which the procession was formed and the remains

conveyed to Greenwood Cometery, where they

were it to red with the usual military honors. The steam transport Keystone State, from Wash ington via Fortress Monroe, arrived at this port yesterosy, having in tow as a prize the Britis bark Hiawatha, of and for Liverpool, loaded with tobacco, she having attempted to run the block ade in the Chesapeake. The Keystone State brought a large number of ladies and children. elagoes from Southern oppression.

The American Baptist Mariners' Society of this city celebrated their fourth anniversary last evening in the Stanton street church. A large congre gation attended, and the ladies especially were strongly represented. The exercises consisted of singing, addresses and the reading of the annual reports, the latter representing the association as having accomplished much good during the past year, and as being in a flourishing and encouraging condition.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their usual meeting yesterday, but no business of public interest was disposed of. There are new 8,016 inmates in the public institutions. The number admitted to them last week was 2,083, and the number discharged, transferred or who died was 2,123. The decrease during the week is 43.

pales, closing at about 1834c. a 14s. for middling uplands the latter figure chiefly for even lots. Flour opened with ome show of animatics and firmness, but closed bravy and lower for State and Western brands. Wheat was beary and lower for common and medium grades, while sales were telerably active, and in part for export. Corn was sgain heavy and lower, but active at the concession with some sales for shipment. The total exports of ice the 1st September, 1860, to date, from the ports of the United States have amounted to 1,937,768 bis., 17,152,275 bushels wheat, and 8,014,901 bushels corn. Fork was dull and heavy, with sales of mess at \$17 a \$17 25, and of prime at \$12 75 a \$10 ugars were in fair demand, but closed with the tora of the market in favor of purchasers. The sales embraced umn. Coffee was steady, with sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 12% c. a 13c, and a small lot of Marscalbo at 14c. Preights were rather firmer for grain, with fair orgagements while rates for other articles to English ports were un

Our Southern Rebellion-The Sound Policy of the Administration Embarlasted by Our Aboiltion Organs.

Our existing Southern rebellion is without a precedent or a parallel in the history of mankind. In its causes, in the materials of its organization, in the means and instrumentalities employed to bring it about, and in the grand objects of the conspirators, this revolutionary enterprise stands entirely alone. There is nothing to compare with it in any essential in the records of any people of ancient or modern times. Entered into on the plea of security to the great Southern institution of slavery, the experiment is balled by the enemies of that institution as the harbinger of a swift, bloody and sweeping emancipation. Urging the flimsy arguments of an intolerable Northern oppression, these misguided revolutionists have votuntarily placed themselves under a revolting Southern despotism. Never before was there such macness exhibited by any people, and never before did madness embody so much of premeditation, calculation and skillful engi-

Coming upon us of the North like a thunder clap from a wintry sky, this Southern revolt is the steady growth of thirty years of active sectional agitations. We find it cropping out in South Carolins nullificution in 1832, in the Texas agitation of 1844-5-6, in the great Territorial agitation of 1848 9 50, in the Kansas agitation of 1854 5 6, and in full developement in 1869. Thus, according to the programme of the Southern disorganizers of the democratic party, a Northern anti-slavery President, on an anti-slavery platform, having been elected, we find South Carolina, on the 20th of December last, leading off n this dance to a Southern confederacy. What next? So rapidly is the well matured plot worked up that before the end of February all the United States forts (except Sumter and Pickens), all our arsenals, custom houses, mints, marine hospitals, &c , from North Carolina to Texas. are seized by the Confederate rebels; seven ral government, are armed and equipped for offensive war, and are threatening the seizure of Washington.

With the country in this disastrous condition, Mr. Lincoln entered upon the duties of his present office. Then for a month there was a comparative calm. The new President was busy with his office seekers and his appointments, and there was much talk of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and of an extra session of Congress, with a view to a Union saving Naional Convention. It was only the ominous

calm before the bursting of the storm. The fires of secession were waning for lack of combustibles-the Virginia State Convention was in a doubtful way. This would never do. The one thing needed from the rebels-a positive, flagrant act of downright war-they at last resolved upon to strengthen their wanng cause and to gain Virginia, reckless of the errible reaction against them. They bombarded Fort Sumter, they commenced the war, fingrantly and palpably, and Mr. Lincoln, seizog the occasion, issued his proclamation, and within twenty-four hours thereafter all the notitical parties, platforms, principles, abstractions and electioneering rubbish of the last Presidential campaign were among the dead things of the past. They were buried as under an avalanche, by the universal uprising in the loyal States in behalf of the government and the Union.

The framers of the constitution, never dreaming of such an emergency as this, had made no express provision for it; and the late Congress, after debating a bill to authorize the President to call out the militia, had adjourned sithout passing it. So the rebels had still the hope that before Congress could be reassemoled to aid the President, he would be driven from Washington and superseded by Jefferson Davis. In this they were mistaken. That tittle unrepealed act of Congress of 1795, elating to insurrections, had escaped their notice; but, in being ferreted out at he nick of time, it has saved us ur government. Such Jerry Sucaks as those of the Journal of Commerce may ask where is your constitutional authority? but twenty miltions of loyal people respond, "We will answer for the authority, and we will support v." And why this upprecedented popular support? It is because the President limits this war to the "integrity of the Union," and because he pledges himself faithfully to respect the constitutional rights and the local institutions of the revolted States. He makes no war upon them. His promotion of General Butler, after that excellent officer had volunteered bis services to put down a reported slave insurrection in Maryland with Massachusetts troops, vindicates the policy of the adminis-

With this strong testimony against such impudent, dictatorial, slave insurrection preach. | track over Jordan.

ing republican organs as the New York Telbunc, Couries and Enquirer, Evening Post and Times, we are free to denounce them as dead weights to the cause of the government, and as giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," in strengthening the hands of the rebels, and in weakening the Union cause in the doubtful border States. These newspapers, adhering to the claptrap of the Chicago platform, when it is as obsolete as the idea of a United States Bank, belong to that silly class of Bourbons who never learn anything and never forget any-

thing. For example, our abolition malignants of the Tribane, still darkening the counsels of the government with their bloody instructions, publish in their last daily issue an elaborate historical account of "Denmark Vesey's Issurrection in South Carolina," from that venomous abolition periodical, the Boston Atlantic Monthly; and thus our old white coated phi-

lanthropist, Greeley, gloats over it:-The system of slavery—ever accurace—has not improved in these forty years. The hand of the ta-kmas of has not grown lighter, nor are the bonds sorn with greater use. The naure of the slave changes not nor does the instructive, foot implant deraying for freedom distinctive free size of tell run on. The dark storm close bangs to day over the South more awful in its biscapes than ever before, and the moment of its terrible descen draws near or with each developement in the rapid course of passing events. The slaveboicer, whother in the pist article or in the populous city, knows this well, and writtees becear the knowledge with a dreary anxiety which no bravade can concest. If the tempest does not break in rightful power it will be easy benease as a minimipation than the arm of man is outstruched to restrain it

Here the idea is darkly but broadly binted that one inevitable result of this war must be the extermination of the "slave power," and the bloody extinction of slavery, when, according to the clearly defined programme of the administration, the object of this war is simply to re establish the "integrity of the Union," iacluding the integrity of the local institutions of every State. In support of this programme, three hundred thousand loyal Union men are in arms to-day, and a million more are ready to rise in arms. All men of all parties in the North are thus united to save the government and to maintain the Union. We denounce, therefore, as it is our right and duty to denounce, the Tribune and its abolition coluberers, as disorganizers in the Union camp, and as insidious enemies of that wise an I magnanimous war policy of the government which is limited to the suppression of an armed rebellion against the government and the laws of the United States.

It is but an act of simple justice to the administration and to the thousands of brave and loyal men who have volunteered in this war for the Union to vindicate them against this abolition heresy, that this war must be pushed to the bloody extinction of Southern slavery. It is a war for the "integrity of the Union" for nothing less, but for nothing more.

THE TRIBUNE ON CONVENCATION. - Under the caption of "Confiscation-l'a-t and Present." Greeley comes out to an elaborate article in favor of confication for political causes - that old relic of barbarism abelished by the constitution of the United States. He refers for precedent to the colonies in their war with England. But this is not a case in point. It must be recollected that the colonies at that time had no constitution: that they were in a state of revolution, and assumed the right to confiscate the property of those opposed to them. But the constitution of the United States put an end to confiscation, and we are all bound by that instrument—it is the supreme law of the land. Jefferson Davis and his cohorts may confiscate property, and no doubt will, because they are in a state of anarchy and revolution. But we profess to be governed by laws and a written constitution, which takes away the power of confiscation for treason or any other offence. We are still in the Union. and we must obey the laws of the Union, especially its fundamental laws contained in the constitution. Are not those at the North who seek to subvert it as much traitors as the secessionists at the South?

The course of such journals as the Tribone is doing a vest amount of mischief. Its truenlent appeals to unconstitutional and lawtess violence are reproduced in the Southern papers, the Union men are discouraged, and the sentiment of lovalty is over-laughed by the aroused instinct of self preservation. In the North, too, deep nurmurings are beginning which may soon be heard in louder tones. The protection of slave property and of all property is guaranteed by the constitution; but Greeley and Co. regard the constitution as " a covenant with death and an agreement with bell " The President, however, and his Cabinet do not lend themselves to such fanaticism, as is evident by their saaction of the course of Gen. Butler, who represents the true conservative sentiment of the Northern people, It is the only course that can be successful. It is for the constitution the soldiers of the North are preparing to fight, and not for its destruction: for the security of life and property, and not for the abelition of the rights of property. What Greeley & Co. propose is Mexican anar chy and dire confusion, and the broader and deeper the line of demarcation which separates the administration from his plundering jacque. rie the better will it be for the government and the cause of the Union. By such a policy the republican party will no doubt be smashed to pieces ; but the administration will find itself powerful at the head of the conservative element which has rallied around it, and it can afford to throw overboard the facatics who would wreck any cause or party over which

they could exercise control. Good News FROM KENTUCKY .- It appears that the two houses of the Kentucky Legislature have passed a resolution requiring the State Guard to take the oath to support the consu tution of the United States. This is good. But it further appears that in the State Senate the House bill for arming the State, according to the plan of Governor Magoffia, bas been rejected, which is the best news of any that whave ever received from Kentucky. Governo Magedin's plan for arming the State was entstantially the same as the arming scheme of that other secession Governor over a lovel State-Governor Jackson, of Missouri. The Missouri Governor, with a pliant secession Legis. tature at his back, worked his bill through; and with the power thus given him to arm the secessionists of the State against the Unionists. he would have had the State of Missouri by this time under all the terrors of Kansus border ruffianism, but for the seasonable interposition of Captain Lyon and General Harney. This is the sort of State arming bill which has been defeated in the Kentucky Legislature. Good, Kentucky is all right - Missouri is safe-Mary land has been made secure to spite of herself, and now let Old Virginia prepare for the back

Republican Journatton-Revolutionlim

We republish this worning a secies of most interesting and remarkable extracts from the ediforial columns of two of the leading repubhesp journals of this city-the Times and Tribune They exhibit sudden and strong, charges of opinion, striking inconsistencie bitter depopolations of everything and every body, threats to supersede "Old Aba" by a Cromwell or Napoleon, plans to free the Southern slaves and encourage John Brown raids, conspiracies to make George Law a military dictator, invocations to blood, car page and spoils, and, in short, a melange o abolition, fanaticism, Jacobia fury and sansoulotte madness such as American journalism never saw before. This display on the part of our cotemporaries may be the subject of some wonder, but its intent and meaning are very obvious.

The election of Old Abe to be President of hase United States has superinduced many very curious developements. Two revolutions have cropped out into light, and at their head two representative revolutionists. A revolution at the South, beaded by Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, aided by Massa Sephens of the South; also a revolution at the North beaded by Jefferson Brick, of the New York Times, sided by Massa Greeley, of the North-

In the persons and in the lives of great herces we can di-cover most striking coinci dences. Thus both Alexander and Napoteon I were small of stature; Wellington and Stott were been with large noses; Cosar and Napoteen III, wrote books upon military affairs; G ribaidt and Koseuth wore black felt hats; if in orbai and Tout-saint were dark complexioned, and bud large feet. But, in the case of Jefferson Davis and Jefferson Brick, the paral lel is still more complete. Both are understamen. Put one on the top of the other, and both would measure about the height o Old Abe-six feet four inches. Both hava vast opinion of their own powers-as opinion of which they enjoy the entirmenocoly. Both have had the advantages of a superior military education, and of somexperience upon the tented field. Jefferson Davis, baving, by the aid of a stave "Mammy. arrived at those years which usually bein discretion, was educated at West Point, H. savisome service in Mexico, and, without doing abything in particular to deserve it, obtained such a reputation for military genius that be now considers General Scott very small poin toes, and condercends not only to boust the he shall defeat the old Hero, but also to give him some hints as to the manner in which he should conquet his campaign. Jefferson Brick was brought up by hand, by his nurse, August Greeley, and received instructions in military tactics from that accomplished gentleman duel list and veteran the Chevaller Webb. He also studied strategical geography on the "elbows of the Mineio," and took all the honors in that science. He greatly distinguished himself doring the campaign in Italy, and by his presence and advice secured for the Emperor Na poleon the victory of Soiferino. In fact, Jef ferson Brick's masterly retreat at that battle. when pursued by a phantom Austrian hassar, casts Xenophon's exploit into the shade, and is only equalled by the splendid turn tail manceavie of the Chevalier Webb himself, at the sporeach of Major Anderson, Captain Double-

day and a pair of mahogany stocked pistols. It is not at all singular that our twin Jeffersons, so allke in all other respects, should have been struck with the same revolutionary ideas at about the same time. Jefferson Davis started a revolution at the South, and by the shrewd device of a Southern confederacy attempts to gain despotic power. Jefferso: Brick tries the same game at the North, and hiding bimself behind the idea of a military dictatorebip, endeavors to supersede Old Abe and install himself at the White House, with

George Law as a first War Minister. Of the details of the Southern rensairacy our renders have already been informed. The speeches, the bogus messages, the State paperof Jofferson Davis have been placed before them in order in these columns. The detail of the Northern conspiracy we publish to day In these utterances of the twin revolutionist we may notice the same contempt for General Scott; the same overweening consciousness of superior knowledge; the same succes at the 'ex-flat beatman" and "country gentleman." President Lincoln: the same ambitious grasat supreme power. And, just as Jefferson Davis aids his Southern colsborers by encou raging bim to believe that the North is divided in its loyalty, so, as it will be seen, Jefferson Brick returns the compliment by insisting the to defend Fort Sumter, or to carry on an aggressive war, would be "egregious folly, and contrary to the dictates of that "Christian statesmen-hip" of which J. Brick is the living and the henored exponent.

And it may be observed, also, with what im partiality Masea Greeley divides his favors between the two revolutionists. Evidently to has not forgotten the time when he edited a weekly paper, wore a white overcost, and professed to be the friend of virue and of the elaveholder; for, in the earlier of these excracts, we find him declaring that he has always been in favor of a Southern confederacy and a penceable dissolution of the Union Batagein. with a tender solicitude for the prospects of his formet protegé, and an eye to a prospective chief Postmaster Generalship under the new administration, he backs up, in the later exracts, the George Law distatorship, and gives aid and comfort to Jefferson Brick by a series of stood and thunder, cown with the imbed le acminuscration articles. He pats the Southern revolutionist with one band, and the Northern revolutionist with the other. Like the Pantatoon in a Bowery pantomime, he plays second ndole to Jefferson Brick's Clown and Jefferson Davis' Little Devil, and outrivals them both to contertions, grimaces, dirty tricks and stordy

Attacked thus in the front and rear by revolutionists North and South, it is not wonderful that apprehensions should to entertained for the safety of Old Abe. But it must be remembered that you may pile Jefferson Davis upon Jefferson Brick-Ossa upon Petion-and add Massa Greeley's dilapidated chapeau to the neap, and yet, physically, mentally and morally, Old Abe will overtop them all. Also, that the designs of the twin conspirators, although undoubtedly brilliant, have as yet come to nothing, and are likely to end as fruitiessly as their campaigus in Mexico and Italy—their courage cozing out at their flugers' ends in proclamations and dull leaders. And, also, that by the expose we make to day we give Old

Abe the advantage of being forewarned, and tosure the completion of the parallel in the tives of the twin Joffersons by preparing for them both the same ignominious end. Jeffer son Davis is probably now to Virginia at the head of his forces-Jefferson Bries is busy preparing his columns for an onset at a future

But, seriously, we commend to the attention

of our readers the specimens of republican journalism which we republish in another column. Can any strictures be too severe upon such newspapers, which, while pretending to be the great organs of a great party, misrepresent the sentiments of the people, give a false and delusive interpretation of the policy of the government, and indulge in mouthings, ravings, fallacies, inconsistencies and billingsgate which would disgrace a balf penny Five Points sheet or a black mailing weekly? But with such utteracces the Times and Tribune seem content, and are satisfied to eke out the measure of their columns by stale abuse of the Heavin-a jour nal which has lived longer than either of them; which has created them both, by creating a taste for newspaper reading; which has taught tem both how to obtain news and how to present it to the public acceptably; which has always surpassed them both in its influence, its intelligence and its circulation, and which, in spite of their malicious, undigothed and unfair rivalry, has always beld the first place in oublic favor, at home and abroad, as a consistent, independent and impartial journal unfertered by clique or party; the leader and the exponent of public opinion, the segucious interpreter and director of national events and untional policy.

THE RECEST TELEGRAPHIC SETZCRES-CON-STITUTIONALITY OF THE MEASURE. - We notice bat several of our ectemporaries denounce the recent setzure of telegraphic despatches by the government as unconstitutional, and as a violaion of the rights of private citizens. In support of these denonctations, the journals ref-rred to quote the fourth article of the smend ments to the constitution, which says, "The ight of the people to be secure in their persons, bouses, papers and effects against unressopable searches and selzures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirma tion, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be eszed ?

In such a crisis as this, when the people are not disposed to criticise the actions of the overnment too closely, it behooves the goerament itself to take care that it violates no onstitutional provision. It strikes us that in he telegraphic ecizores this care has been aken, and that both the letter and spirit of his amendment have been respected. The carch and seizure was not "unreasonable;" or private despatches have not been tampered with, but only those sent by traitors and consining transcrous information. The seizure was made upon "probable cause;" for it has been asserted, again and again, that the Southern rebels had spies at the North who used the telegraph as a means of communication with be Montgomery government. The warrantissued "particularly described the place to be warched and the persons or things to be eized"-to wit, the telegraph offices and the sespatches sent during the past year.

It is evident, therefore, that this measure was trictly constitutional. That it was necessary and well conceived, no one, considering the circomstances of the case, can well deny.

MASSA GREELLY IN A RAGE-The Hon Massa Greeley, though a small beer philanbropist, is a monstrous big liar when the truth s against him. We say big liar, because the just fleation of this charge in dutaty phraseolo ry with Greeley would be like "casting pearls before swine." In holding up before the world re identity of his views for weeks and months on the question of secession, and the views of Riett and Yune-y, we have pinned our aboliuen cotemporary to the wall. He wrigeles and wists, like an ugly worm on a bookin; but there are philosophers who, even in this post tien, would stick to the truth Not so with Philosopher Greeley. He flies into a rage, and egainst the HERALD, the HERALD editor and the HERALD effice he burgs a string of falsehoods logether like a string of onions upon a wisp of traw. Having changed from a legal advocate t secession into a military defender of the Union, Masea Greeley is hot upon the trail for traitors. He would like to find one, and glosover him, in the midst of ariotous mob. like the Shevelier Webb. But when Justice gets her duce-when the chief effenders in the work of bringing upon the country this civil war shall be punished-each abolition and disunion agiintors of the last twenty years as Greeley. Garrison and Giddings will be among the et of traitors hang up like herrings to dry in be sun. Greeley, particularly, has been a great sipper, and w that a very dirty one. Let him be washed, or let him ratire.

News From Nebraska.

St. Lotte, May 23, 1861 Ex-Cov. Black of Nebraska, who has been in the city for a day or two, left this evening for Pitts rarg, where he will probably take some active part in the present military movements. He reports that considerable approhetelon exists in Nobraska Territory of Indian hossili es during the coming summer.

The Sloux and Chesenzes have joined forces for the purpose of waging war against the Pawnees, which will avoive the whiter, as the latter tribe are meetly within he sett ements. In view of this fact, and also to offer protection to the frontier forts, the Indian agencies and overland emigration, which promises to be unusually large this scar.

Governor Black strongly urges that a regiment of Coverner these strongly stages volunteers be raised and mentered into the United State-ervice, and be stationed in different parts of the terri-ervice, and be stationed in different parts of the War tory. He has already called the attention of the War reportment to the noces my of such a movement, and communed General Hartery is relation thereto, who, it is understood, approves the plan.

Stoppege of Another Albany Bank. AUDANT, MAY 28, 1861.

The National Bank, of Albany, after a consultation with the bankers here this morning, have concluded to stop business and wind up their adults. Their circulation is well secured, and it is conflictly believed that their depositors are also safe. The whole of their cape site is kee than one hundred and thirty thousand dellars, but the gobt of their President, one of the nam of Vote & Co., who recently falled, hen consumed so large a share of their capital that it was doesned toward closs uprather than attempt to arrugate on with impacted means and ruined credit.

Business Affairs in Chicago.

Chicago, May 23, 1861. There is no improvement whatever in business matters Holders of grain refuse to nell for anything but gold or its equivalent. The Board of Trade this morning passed

the following:Whereas, recent events in money matters have culmt

OBSECULTS OF COLONEL YOSBURGH.

Impesing Civic and Military Display-The Funeral Services at the House and Church-The Sermon and Eulogy by Rev. Dr. Strong-The Procession,

&c.,

The last tribute of re-prot was paid yesterday to the mortal remains of the tamented Colonel Vesburgh, and was the crossion of a most imposing demonstration on the part of our olivers and military. The obsequies o the departed evider, who was an a ched away fre the threshold of a giorious military camer in the defence of his country, particle of a most solemn cuaracter, and

great metropolis.

Throughout the cit; the sorrow of the people was well nanifested, and the Sters and Stripes, so intely run up to the very must bead in approbation of the patriotism of the nation, were everywhere lowered in regrot for the accor and givey. The gries of the people seemed uni vereal, and many of the places of business down town were chied curing the day to give their employee an or portupity of witnessing or participating in the cere nonics. The public burraus and departments were closed at noon, and a number of private offices suspende SERVICES AT THE HOUSE.

The body of Col. Voenergh, since its arrival in this city, has lain in the posse of his father, in Greenwich street. Yesterday morning a crowd collected about the There appeared to be bu. oco thought and one ides, and

the death of the abic o ministent of the Seventy first regiment. Had be tailed on the field of battle there would gimens. Had be taken on the field of battle there would not have teen the same feeling of sympathy; but to be cut cown by the relemines than of death before he had fully extered upon that military career that he so characteristic excessory in guest of a commander, added prignancy to the deep leeling of regres that hisde every bosom. Inside the house the reallness that regned showed the presched of coath, and the half species are do, interrupted by robs, tore witness to the grief that that presents of recept upon the trade is the paring the body of Od. Venburgh was types, looking as though he were but vicelying. Be was ricepting house the world what the consummation of time.

veburgh. He was rieping; but it was in and dread sheep that known no workely waking, but will rest on until the consumented of time.

The cody was laid out in the uniform that Colonel The cody was laid out in the uniform that Colonel The cody was accustioned to wear. On his breast wave placed his rards and belt, whise over them were laid his military hat oas plame. His sword, that he has so often proudly and worthly earlied at the best of his regiment, steed at the first of the coffin, no larger to be raised by the hand that his how underwood and mobile new Wearas of flowers were placed at the best on the coffin and longer to be raised by the hand that his how underwood and mobile new Wearas of flowers were placed at the best and foot, which flitted the resure is mily and take a last read book at the features of time they so over not respected white in hie, and who was so shortly to be haden from thur sight. He extraording who, with her lattle san by her side, tighther with the parents of Gol. He burgh, and his brothers and navers stood at the head of the ceilin. Their deep and hear reading grief mirred all present, and man, an eye named to two a was regiment of the ceilin. Their deep and hear reading grief mirred all present, and man, an eye named to two a companied by the ceiling of the best of the ceiling. The arrived at no a not smeared by Codan Miller arrived at no a not smeared by the hand of the because first regiment, commander, and the trans coursing cown their checks showed he lateness; of their feedings. About this time the foot, particularly the manufacture of the ceiling about the time the feeding at the head of the ceiling where he offered up a nost touching appeal to filewer. He toped that all present would be ready to follow when called up a by their Heavilly Fisher, and would lead up agond a hier as decased had at sing sidning root, and the ceiling was good to be consulted and for a time that the coloness of the ceiling and the rearly of the coloness of the feeling. At the head of the ceiling w

church, where the costing pervices were to be personally in the following order:

Pinton of sixture policimen from Ninth word, under comment of Orphani Southing.

Carriages with resurves said friends.

The theorie.

Members and ex members of the develop first regiment in citizens' dress, with budges.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH. The solemn ceromonies appropriate to the and occusion wo e beld at Dr. Macacle, a church (Date 2 Refe med), corner of Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue. The regret which was universally manifested throughout the whole community for the untimely comise of a galliest soldier and most worthy citizen, and the deep sympathy feit by all for the bereaved wishow and the sorrow. tricket parents of the deceased gave to the core nones narily selected public interest. The sympathics of tagentler sex-always coapensive to appeals which touch he beart - were exhibited in their own personally tenter grapher. House before the time fixed for the ing of the charak the avenue was crowded with laties, admittation, but all, perormeter, evidently dete minel to cuter at eny rule. By the efforts of the petice the arrangements with regard to admittance were questy carried out, and, save the rustitop of the decrees of the ladies as they pushed their way through the doors, there was so ovidence of the commention which generally alreeds such gatherings. The double rows of sade power were quickly taken percession of, the centre being reserved for the ministry, that bundled of whom were are mind and with seals. At half percent being reserved for the ministry, that bundled of whom were are mind and with seals. At half percent the served ministry, the law, proluged surants of the medical active the served of the proluged surants of the medical street the served enter of the hadrens whose wide in the remains of the himself others with the remains of the himself others with the regiment, wearing origin at the courter profess to be regiment, wearing origin at their loft same, and price thing in their appearance and manness the grief which they and early percent appearance were real to enter. These walked an visit of the regiment were preferred which they and early have staged in the anie, followed by the committee of murawas from Weshington, who were specially appeared for the action of the decreased. Immediately following was been use origin by the outdoors of the capital in respect to the memory of the decreased. Immediately following was been use of the soll with the brothers and anters of the decreased. Nog the capital for come the guard of home, memory of the first and close upon it came the beyone discretized and members of the Only Council. The is linear and closued, Nog the amende of decreased of the regiment, and after them the Mayor, alternate and members of the Only Council. The is linear and closued to a premise and of the cartery body in a manner of decrease and of the cartery body in a manner of decrease and of the cartery body in the manner of decrease and the base of the cartery through calcium to the transport of the origin to the capital of the base of the capital of the processor forces are considered and the street of the capital of the street of the capital of the street of the capital of th avidence of the commotion which generally affects such gatherings. The double rows of side pews were quicky;

particle for the crew the impraction from notice, he was sent secreted to the Lord, and his labor is directed by the spill of Currettainty while loosing beyond the earth and the storms and office the to that ray to keek at the each times of free where they concempared that event which asked aske to high and low, it is and poor, a over min state, how be sufficiently be the mind, how melowing to the Sandamid Dearl, to contemplate that some, test dathness and that end, in the light of that great destinates and that end, in the light of that great recention that thems down from the cross of the great Captule of our sarration, the Lord Jewis Christ, who subset into the mind appropriate and understood better than he could describe the true character of the scale. It had been their true expectation that the magnet he our Capture of the scale. The knew it from expectation of the scale. The knew it from expectation of the scale. It had been their study, their taxonial, their decay and their increase. He was a good at the who was brave and researce, fearless of cauget and contains the way a good at the contains the way a good at the contains and contains the way a good as there who was brave and researce, fearless of cauget and contains the co their decide and their in great. He was a good a trier who was brave and researce, fearless of cauger and on motion in the right-concess of the cauge in which no was or gaged. A brave and good soldier was distincted the feet of the cauge in which no was or gaged. A brave and good soldier was distincted to the group which make crown his brow, but day to the secons of the groy which make crown his brow, but day to the secons of the groy on the feet was it to the faurele which were to entwine his brow that their diparted friend had howed in the bours of their had, not be parteen of the character of the soldier exercited by the Apostic Pasi, who feet on the soldier exercited by the Apostic Pasi, who from the good soldier was to be found in the reastiness with which he reasted themself to the work of his profession. He work is humself, and be to his work. The true the hades we have the homest of hope, and again his brave, the breastpasts of right-soldier of his action, and to be the work of his profession, the world follow. The Obliction werlot only had an ear to bear the voice of his leader, the Captalle of his sold-ten, one observer the Cautain but him so, he coays, on departer he had him to fight with principalities and provey, or to the on the field of coeffice tunder the arraw of the last themself, and on the field of coeffice tunder the arraw of the last themself, and on the field of coeffice tunder the arraw of the last themself action. And you the warrier agin was lost in the warrier's cope created to his work, his whole soul action, one observed and other to perform what was lost in the warrier's cope created to his work, his whole soul action, when his they was lost in the warrier's cope created to his work, his whole soul in the warrier's cope created to his work, his whole soul in the warrier acts and only to perform what was lost in the manuer contained. It was not an a scarlice. These who check them mad hence of the first in the count of the formation and on the front his manuer contained. It was not a the was brave and rescute, fearless of cauge